

HONORING CAPT. DEAN O.
TRYTTEN ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. BOB INGLIS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 3, 1995

Mr. INGLIS. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to an outstanding naval officer, Capt. Dean O. Trytten, who is retiring from the U.S. Navy after 30 years of distinguished service. It is a pleasure to share with my colleagues just a few of his many accomplishments.

Captain Trytten, raised in Lake Mills, IA, enlisted in the Navy in 1965 and was commissioned through the Navy's NESEP Program. He was selected for the Navy's NESEP Program while a student at Nuclear Power Training School in Windsor, CT.

A dedicated student, Captain Trytten received his bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from North Carolina State University [NCSU]. Later, he returned to school, and in 1982 he earned his master of science in mechanical engineering from the naval post graduate school in Monterey, CA. Captain Trytten was also awarded the prestigious "Top Snipe" award at SWOS Department Head School.

Captain Trytten's initial sea assignment was to the U.S.S. *Cannole* (DE 1056), where he served as main propulsion assistant. Subsequent sea tours included repair officer/engineering officer on the U.S.S. *Portland* (LSD 37), engineering officer on the U.S.S. *Joseph Hewes* (FF 1078) and maintenance manager/service life extension program [SLEP] coordinator on the U.S.S. *Independence* [CV 62].

During a period of rapidly changing force structures and declining resources, Captain Trytten served as ship superintendent at Philadelphia Naval Shipyard for the SLEP of U.S.S. *Forrestal* [CV 59], repair officer at SIMA San Diego, force maintenance officer at COMNAVSURFPAC, ship modernization and maintenance branch head at OPNAV, and most recently distinguished himself through exceptional meritorious service as special assistant for quality at the NAVSEA Inspector General's Office.

Captain Trytten has been awarded many decorations, including four Meritorious Service Medals, the Navy Commendation Medal, Battle Efficiency "E", Good Conduct, and two National Defense, Humanitarian Service, and Sea Service Medals. Captain Trytten's accomplishments during his service are in keeping with the finest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon him and the U.S. Navy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Capt. Dean Trytten on this momentous occasion. As Captain Trytten retires to Greenville, SC, I take this opportunity to express my gratitude for his faithful and dedicated service to the U.S. Navy and wish him my sincerest best wishes upon his retirement.

A CALL TO REPEAL GOALS 2000

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 3, 1995

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, as the House considers the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill, considerable attention will be devoted to the issue of education. America's schools will only improve if Federal and State Governments stop burdening schools and teachers with regulations and instead give them the freedom to experiment and change. Flexibility and innovation are key elements of genuine education reform, not centralized and rigid Federal rules. The provisions of Goals 2000 do not coincide with our efforts to shift more power to the States, and I believe that funding for this program should be discontinued. At this time, I would like to submit a joint resolution on behalf of the Alabama State Legislature calling for the repeal of Goals 2000.

H.J.R. 353

Whereas, Goals 2,000: Educate America Act and related implementing legislation, ESEA Reauthorization Act, P.L. 103-382, which was passed by the Congress in 1994, require the federalization called restructuring of America's educational system; and

Whereas, the act for the first time in American history, provides a framework to establish national education goals, with the power in federal, state, and local rules; and

Whereas, this federalization which Goals 2,000 describes 101 times as voluntary, is in effect involuntary because it requires that for a state to receive any federal funds, including Chapter 1 funds, a state must submit to national content standards, national student performance standards, federally approved state assessments testing to cover all students regardless of where they are educated, federally approved control of information through technology plans in all programs, federally approved school readiness programs which will necessitate home inspections mandatory community service, school to work programs directing all businesses to require certificates of mastery for all workers, and government oversight of the family; and

Whereas, this federalization also mandates equalized spending per pupil for a state, local, educational agency, or school; and

Whereas, the Alabama Legislature last year rejected outcome-based education; and

Whereas, the federal government does not have the legal constitutional authority to implement a national curriculum or otherwise to usurp state rights; and

Whereas, American education has been effective when it has taught the basic under local control; and

Whereas, supervision and education of children must remain the right of parents, and the Goals 2,000 required parent contracts negate this parental authority; Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of Alabama, both Houses thereof concurring, That the Legislature calls upon the Alabama Congressional Delegation to repeal Goals 2,000 in order to reverse the power it gives to the federal government; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each Alabama Congressional member.

REMEMBERING OUR HMONG
ALLIES

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 3, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, 1995 marks the 20th year since the fall of Long Chieng, the CIA headquarters in Laos, where the Secret War was staged.

The Hmong suffered tremendous casualties as a direct result of their alliance with the United States during the Vietnam War. The Hmong heroically acted as our counterinsurgency force for over 10 years fighting some of Ho Chi Minh's best divisions to a standstill. These courageous actions disabled North Vietnamese forces, preventing them from waging war with Americans in South Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, I call my colleagues' attention to Jane Hamilton-Merritt's article that appeared in The New York Times and urge that we remember our former Hmong allies who are now refugees of the Secret War. At this point, I wish that the article be inserted into the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, June 24, 1995]

REFUGEES OF THE SECRET WAR
(By Jane Hamilton-Merritt)

Buried in the sweeping foreign aid package passed by the House on June 8 is an amendment that could rescue thousands of desperate refugees. The amendment would end the forced repatriation of Hmong refugees in Thailand to Communist Laos, where they face persecution by a Government with one of the worst human rights records in the world.

The Senate should preserve this amendment when it takes up the bill, later this summer. It is the least Washington can do for the Hmong. They are being persecuted in part because they were persecuted in part because they were valuable allies in America's "secret war" in Laos that accompanied the war in Vietnam.

Perhaps 30,000 Hmong are trapped in Thailand in refugee camps and in jails, and some have spent years in hiding. Many are military veterans who were recruited and trained by the C.I.A. to fight North Vietnamese troops in Laos. An ethnic minority in the country, the Hmong aided the American effort throughout the Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon administrations.

Fighting to save Laos from a Communist takeover, the Hmong helped us by gathering intelligence, rescuing downed American pilots and sabotaging the entrance of the Ho Chi Minh supply trail into South Vietnam.

Speaking on behalf of Hmong veterans and their families, William Colby, the former Director of Central Intelligence, told the House Subcommittee on Asia and Pacific affairs last year that for 10 years the Hmong kept Hanoi's army in northern Laos to approximately the same battle lines it held at the beginning of the war, though the number of troops increased from 7,000 to about 70,000 by the end of the conflict—troops that were not available to kill Americans in South Vietnam.

For the Hmong, the sacrifice was enormous. Perhaps 10 percent of the population—30,000 people—died.

In 1975, the new Communist regime in Laos singled out for persecution Hmong who had been allied with the United States.

In the last two decades, tens of thousands of Hmong have been killed or imprisoned in

"seminar camps," which are essentially concentration camps.

Many others escaped across the Mekong River to northern Thailand, and others have resettled in the United States, France, Australia and Canada.

Before the end of this year, camps in Thailand will close and 30,000 Hmong and Lao refugees will be forced back to Laos. This is all the direct result of a misguided international program known as the Comprehensive Plan of Action, which has been in place since 1989. The program, developed to resolve the problem of the Vietnamese boat people, also affects other Indochinese asylum-seekers such as the Hmong.

The plan was drafted by State Department and United Nations officials with no public debate—although it is financed in part by American tax dollars. It has been responsible for the forced return of thousands of refugees, including the Hmong, to repressive countries, though the State Department refuses to acknowledge this.

A March report from a fact-finding mission to Thailand sponsored by Representative Steve Gunderson, Republican from Wisconsin, concludes that the State Department had not been truthful.

The fact-finding team charges the State Department with "deception" and "white-wash" to "cover up misdeeds of officials involved in helping pressure and force Hmong/Lao refugees from Thailand to Laos" and also to "cover up their persecution and murders" in Laos. The report accuses staff members of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of giving "misleading" information to Congress that claimed that forced repatriation of the Hmong was not occurring.

Mr. Gunderson's findings confirm what has been reported for years by Hmong victims and their families in the United States, journalists and human rights organizations.

In a 1989 report about screening of Hmong refugees and asylum-seekers in Thailand, the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights warned: "Screening is conducted in a haphazard manner with little concern for legal norms. Extortion and bribery are widespread."

Opponents of the House provision in the foreign aid bill claim that it will cause greater numbers of refugees and could cost the United States more money. But as Representative Bill McCollum, Republican of Florida, pointed out in a recent House floor debate, the bill would not increase the number of refugees admitted to this country.

The amendment, he said, is about "getting the United States out of a scandalous international program." And, he said, "It is also about allocating what few spaces we do have for refugees to those who need and deserve our help."

The Hmong veterans in Thailand are in a sense America's 1st remaining P.O.W.'s. They fought with Americans and we left them behind. It is well within Government's powers to save the Hmong veterans and their families.

The amendment to the House bill, proposed by the Chairman of the International Operations and Human Rights Subcommittee, Representative Christopher Smith, Republican of New Jersey, is a start and should be supported in the Senate. We can help these people without significantly adding to this country's refugee population and to our financial burdens. It would be the humane and just thing to do. It is a moral obligation.

COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1555) to promote competition and reduce regulation in order to secure lower prices and higher quality services for American telecommunications consumers and encourage the rapid deployment of new telecommunications technologies:

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, last night we voted on a rule on the bill H.R. 1555. I voted against it in strong opposition to the back room deals cut outside the committee process which have resulted in significant changes to H.R. 1555, and in strong opposition to the GOP leadership's attempts to ram this anti-consumer, pro-special interest bill through the House before the August recess. It has become typical procedure for this Republican-led Congress to pass hastily conceived, big business give aways in the dark of night at the 11th hour and H.R. 1555 is no exception.

Reform of our Nation's outdated telecommunications laws is an important and necessary endeavor. Last year this body overwhelmingly passed, and I supported, legislation that, while not flawless, certainly would have helped pave the roads of the information superhighway with increased competition and assisted in promoting greater economic opportunities for more Americans as we head into the 21st Century. However, this year's efforts have fallen far short of such a goal, with our constituents getting a raw deal.

In short, H.R. 1555 will deregulate cable companies prior to true competition in these markets. The consumers will pay in the form of higher rates for the most popular services. H.R. 1555 will also allow a single broadcast owner to gobble up enough television stations to control programming for half the Nation as well as giving the OK for one company to corner the newspaper, broadcast cable market in any community. Again, the consumers will pay in the form of monopoly pricing, limited local programming, and diversity of views. Finally, H.R. 1555 would allow phone companies to buy out cable companies in smaller service areas across the Nation. Once more, the consumers will pick up the tab.

While a certain select few amendments will be made in order under this rule that seek to temper some of these drastic provisions, I do not believe they will be enough to bring proper balance to this legislation. In addition, despite the 38 to 5 vote in the Commerce Committee to report H.R. 1555 to the House, the chairman decided to make a number of revisions to the telephone regulation title of the bill after meeting in secret with multi-million dollar executives. No matter what you think of these proposed changes, we should all agree that this is not the manner in which business should be conducted in the people's House—or has this body been renamed the house of corporate representatives, inc.?

Mr. Speaker, consideration of this bill began months ago when Speaker GINGRICH and his GOP colleagues held closed door powwows

with major telecommunications CEO's, yet didn't think it necessary to speak with consumer groups and other citizen advocates to get their input. Surprise, surprise.

This is a bad rule and I regret that we did not go back to the drafting table and craft a telecommunications reform package that puts the public interest before the Gingrich Republican special interests.

INTRODUCTION OF THE GRAND JURY REDUCTION ACT

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 3, 1995

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, this Congress has taken unprecedented action in reducing the size of the Federal Government. No Government agency has escaped our careful scrutiny as we have searched for places to trim Government waste.

Today, I am introducing a bill that will trim a bit further. I believe it is time to turn our attention to the grand jury process.

Currently grand juries consist of at least 16 and no more than 23 members and an indictment may be found only upon the concurrence of 12 or more jurors. Reducing grand jury size has had considerable support and in fact the Judicial Conference recommended a cut in grand jury size as long ago as 1974.

A panel of 23 is administratively unwieldy, costly, and unnecessary. According to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, in fiscal year 1992 the average number of grand jurors which sat on a grand jury in session was 19.8. In fact, some grand juries sit with only 16 jurors, the number necessary for a quorum under present law.

In fiscal year 1992 total grand jury payments totalled \$16,526,275 or \$67 per day per juror. We would see significant cost savings if the number of grand jurors was received.

This would be a practical, as well as a cost-savings, reform. In a 1977 hearing on grand jury reform the counsel of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts testified that "our experience is that it is easier to summon a smaller panel than a larger one from throughout the larger districts."

My bill amends 18 U.S.C. 3321 to reduce the number of grand jurors necessary for a grand jury to be impaneled. Under my bill every grand jury impaneled before any district court shall consist of not less than 9 nor more than 13 jurors. An indictment may be found only if at least 9 jurors are present and 7 of those present concur. Judges across my congressional district have endorsed this reduction.

The Judicial Conference is scheduled to meet again in September. I am hopeful that the Conference will endorse my proposal at this meeting.

As a member of the Courts and Intellectual Property Subcommittee, I see this as an initial step toward larger judicial reform which the subcommittee will undertake later this Congress. I urge my colleagues to support this important proposal.